THE STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

	Date of Dispatch **August 4, 2010**

Application/Patent No: 200680019185.4

Applicant/Patentee: MICROSOFT CORPORATION

Title: RUNNING INTERNET APPLICATIONS WITH LOW RIGHTS

NOTICE ON THE FIRST OFFICE ACTION
(PCT APPLICATION IN THE NATIONAL PHASE)

1. ☒ According to the Request for Substantive Examination raised by the applicant and based on the provision of Item 1, Article 35 of the Patent Law, the State Intellectual Property Office has proceeded with the Examination as to Substance on the abovementioned application for patent for invention.
   ☐ According to Item 2, Article 35 of the Chinese Patent Law, the Sate Intellectual Property Office has decided to examine the above application for patent for invention on its own initiative.

2. ☒ The applicant has requested that the filling date of
   June 3, 2005 at the US Patent Office as the priority date,
   _____ at the _____ Patent Office as the priority date,
   _____ at the _____ Patent Office as the priority date,

3. ☐ Upon examination, it is found that the amended documents submitted on _____ by the applicant cannot be accepted for not conforming to the provision of Item 1, Rule 51 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law.

4. ☐ The examination is conducted against the Chinese version of the original International Application submitted.
   ☒ The examination is conducted against the following application documents:
   Claim(s) 1-20, specification paragraphs 1-82, drawing(s), the drawing for abstract submitted on November 30, 2007.
   Abstract, submitted on March 4, 2008.

5. ☒ This Notice cites the following references (the number of which shall continue to be used in the subsequent examination proceedings):

No.	Number/Title of Document	Date of Publication (or the filing date of the conflicting Application)
1	CN1299478A	2001-06-13

6. The conclusive opinion drawn from the examination:

As regards the Specification:

☐ The contents of the application fall under the scope stipulated by Article 5 of the Patent Law for which no patent right should be granted.

☐ The specification does not conform with the provision of Item 3, Article 26 of the Patent Law.

☐ The specification does not conform with the provision of Article 33 of the Patent Law.

☐ The drafting of the specification does not conform with the provision of Rule 17 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ _____

As regards the Claims:

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provision of Item 2, Article 2 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provision of Item 1, Article 9 of the Patent Law.

☒ Claim(s) 1,4,7 do(es)not possess the novelty as stipulated in Item 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

☒ Claim(s) 2-3,5-6,8-11,13-19 do(es) not possess the inventiveness as stipulated in Item 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not possess the practical applicability as stipulated in Item 4, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ fall(s) under the scope of Article 25 of the Patent Law where no patent right is to be granted.

☒ Claim(s) 8-9,16-17 do(es) not conform with the provision of Item 4, Article 26 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provision of Item l, Article 31 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provision of Article 33 of the Patent Law.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provisions of Rule 19 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provisions of Rule 20 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provisions of Rule 21 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ Claim(s) _____ do(es) not conform with the provisions of Rule 22 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ _____

☐ The application does not conform with the provision of Item 5, Article 26 of the Patent Law or with the provision of Rule 26 of the Implementing Regulations.

☐ The application does not conform with the provision of Item 1, Rule 20 of the Patent Law.

☐ The divisional application does not conform with the provision of Item 1, Rule 43 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law.

Please refer to the text of this Notice for the specific analyses of the above conclusive opinions.

7. Based on the above conclusive opinions, the Examiner deems that:

☐ The applicant shall amend the application documents in accordance with the requirements raised in the text of the Notice.

☒ The applicant shall state in his response the reasons that this application for patent can be granted a patent right, and amend the portions indicated in the text of the Notice which have been deemed as not conforming with the provisions, Otherwise said application cannot be granted a patent right.

☐ There is no substantive content in the application for patent which can be granted a patent right. If the applicant does not have sufficient reasons to enable it to be granted a patent right, said application will be rejected.

☐ _____

8. The applicant is asked to note the following items:
   (1) According to the provision of Article 37 of the Patent Law, the applicant shall submit his response within **four months** from the receipt of this Notice. Where, without justified reasons the applicant does not respond at the expiration of said date, the application shall be deemed withdrawn.
   (2) The amendments of the application shall be made in conformity with the provisions of Article 33 of the Patent Law, namely, shall not exceed the scope of the original specification and claims, and Rule 51 of the Implementing Regulations, namely, make the amendments following the subject Notice of Office Action.
   (3) The response and/or amended documents of the applicant's shall be mailed or delivered to the Department of Receipt of the State Intellectual Property Office. These documents shall have no legal effects if they are not mailed or delivered to the Department of Receipt.
   (4) Without first making an appointment, the applicant and/or his agent can not come to the State Intellectual Property Office to have an interview with the Examiner.

9. The text of this Notice totals 3 page(s), with the following attachments:
   ☐ Photocopies of cited references, altogether _____ copy(ies) _____ pages.
   ☐ _____

210402
2010.2

Text of the First Office Action

Application Number: 2006800191854

The office action is provided as follows.

1. Claims 1, 4 and 7 have no novelty, and claims 2-3, 5-6, 8-11 and 13-19 have no inventiveness over Reference 1.

Claim 1 is to protect a computer-implemented method. Reference 1 (CN1299478A) discloses a method for protecting computer resources and the following contents (page 3, line 5- page 5, line 25, figs. 1-3 and claims 1-8): when such unspecified application runs on the workstation, direct access to the application is prevented from any resource (equal to the feature "providing a blocking mechanism that is configured to block Internet-application access to defined spaces of a client computing device on which the Internet-application executes" in the claim); referring to fig. 1, application 1 is an "open file" I/O request, which is sent to the I/O manager, the filter analyzes the request to determine whether it is permissible, if it is permissible, it is allowed to proceed to the I/O manager (equal to the feature "defining at least one containment zone in which said Internet-application is to write and read data" in the claim). It can be seen that Reference 1 has disclosed all of the technical features of claim 1. The technical solutions of Reference 1 and claim 1 belong to the same technical field, and can produce the same technical effects. Therefore, the technical solution of claim 1 does not comply with the novelty stipulated in Item 2, Article 22 of the Chinese Patent Law.

Claim 2 refers to claim 1. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 1 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 2 has no inventiveness.

Claim 3 refers to claim 1. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 1 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 3 has no inventiveness.

Claim 4 refers to claim 1. However, the additional technical feature has been disclosed by Reference 1 (page 3, line 5- page 5, line 25, figs. 1-3 and claims 1-8): agent which can be used effectively to prevent the hostile use of workstation

resources by applications running on said workstation, determining whether the request directly generated by the unspecified application is allowable, if the request is allowable, allowing the workstation to process it; or else, preventing the request to be processed. When claim 1 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 4 also has no novelty.

Claim 5 refers to claim 4. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 4 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 5 has no inventiveness.

Claim 6 refers to claim 5. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 5 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 6 has no inventiveness.

Claim 7 refers to claim 4. However, the additional technical feature has been disclosed by Reference 1 (page 3, line 5- page 5, line 25, figs. 1-3 and claims 1-8): agent which can be used effectively to prevent the hostile use of workstation resources by applications running on said workstation, determining whether the request directly generated by the unspecified application is allowable, if the request is allowable, allowing the workstation to process it; or else, preventing the request to be processed. When claim 4 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 7 also has no novelty.

Claims 8 and 9 refer to claim 1. However, the features thereof belong to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 1 which they refer to has no novelty, claims 8 and 9 also have no inventiveness.

Claim 10 refers to claim 1. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 1 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 10 has no inventiveness.

Claim 11 refers to claim 1. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 1 which it refers to has no novelty, claim 11 has no inventiveness.

Claim 13 is to protect a computer-implemented method. Reference 1 (CN1299478A) discloses a method for protecting computer resources and the following contents (page 3, line 5- page 5, line 25, figs. 1-3 and claims 1-8): when such unspecified application runs on the workstation, direct access to the application is prevented from any resource (equal to the feature "providing a blocking mechanism that is configured to block Internet-application access to defined spaces of a client computing device on which the Internet-application executes" in the claim); referring to fig. 1, application 1 is an "open file" I/O request, which is sent to the I/O manager, the filter analyzes the request to determine whether it is permissible, if it is permissible, it is allowed to proceed to the I/O manager (equal to the feature "defining at least one containment zone in which said Internet-application is to write and read data" in the claim); agent (equal to the feature "broker" in the claim) which can be used effectively to prevent the hostile use of workstation resources by applications running on said workstation, determining whether the request directly generated by the unspecified application is allowable, if the request is allowable, allowing the workstation to process it; or else, preventing the request to be processed.

The differences between Reference 1 and the claim include: the "blocking mechanism" in the claim is based on a token, the accesses include the access to the administrative space and user space and the brokers comprise the administrative broker and the user broker. The problem solved by these differences is how to define the access object and manage the administrative space and user space, respectively. However, the use of the token to block the user's access and the definition of the spaces into the administrative space and user space belong to the common knowledge in the art. In addition, the respective management of the administrative space and user space also belongs to the common knowledge in the art. It is obvious to the skilled in the art that the technical solution of claim 13 can be obtained by combining Reference 1 with the prior art, and the combination cannot produce any unpredictable technical effects. Therefore, the technical solution of claim 13 has no prominent substantive features and does not represent a notable progress. It does not comply with the provision stipulated in Item 3, Article 22 of the Chinese Patent Law.

Claim 14 refers to claim 13. However, the additional technical feature has been disclosed by Reference 1 (page 3, line 5- page 5, line 25, figs. 1-3 and claims 1-8):

agent which can be used effectively to prevent the hostile use of workstation resources by applications running on said workstation, determining whether the request directly generated by the unspecified application is allowable, if the request is allowable, allowing the workstation to process it; or else, preventing the request to be processed. When claim 13 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 14 also has no inventiveness.

Claim 15 refers to claim 14. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 14 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 15 also has no inventiveness.

Claim 16 refers to claim 13. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 13 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 16 also has no inventiveness.

Claim 17 refers to claim 16. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 16 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 17 also has no inventiveness.

Claim 18 refers to claim 13. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 13 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 18 also has no inventiveness.

Claim 19 refers to claim 13. However, the feature thereof belongs to the common knowledge in the art. When claim 13 which it refers to has no inventiveness, claim 19 also has no inventiveness.

2. Claims 8-9 and 16-17 do not comply with the provision stipulated in Item 4, Article 26 of the Chinese Patent Law.
The "act of" in the claims has not been mentioned in the previous claims which they refer to so that the word "the" before it has no reference basis. It makes the scopes of protection of these claims unclear, and it does not comply with the provision stipulated in Item 4, Article 26 of the Chinese Patent Law.

Based on the above reasons, the application in its current version cannot be granted a patent right. The applicant should modify the application according to the Notice on Office Action and submit the new claims and Description before the deadline. Please note that the amendments to the application should comply with the provision stipulated in Article 33 of the Chinese Patent Law, i.e. the amendments can not go beyond the scope of the disclosure contained in the initial Description and claims.

200233

XQ13872417911

上海桂平路 435 号 上海专利商标事务所有限公司
顾嘉运

发文日：
2010 年 08 月 04 日

241

申请号或专利号：200680019185.4　　发文序号：201007300039731O

申请人或专利权人：微软公司

发明创造名称：运行具有低权限的因特网应用程序

上海专利商标事务所有限公司
2010. 8. 10.
收文

第一次审查意见通知书

（进入国家阶段的 PCT 申请）

1. ☒应申请人提出的实质审查请求，根据专利法第 35 条第 1 款的规定，国家知识产权局对上述发明专利申请进行实质审查。
   ☐根据专利法第 35 条第 2 款的规定，国家知识产权局决定自行对上述发明专利申请进行实质审查。
2. ☒申请人要求以其在：
   US 专利局的申请日 2005 年 06 月 03 日为优先权日。
3. ☐经审查，申请人于_____提交的修改文件，不符合专利法实施细则第 51 条第 1 款的规定，不予接受。
4. ☐审查是针对原始提交的国际申请的中文文本或中文译文进行的。
   ☒审查是针对下列申请文件进行的：
   2007 年 11 月 30 日提交的权利要求第 1-20 项、说明书第 1-82 段、说明书附图、摘要附图；
   2008 年 3 月 4 日提交的说明书摘要。
5. ☒本通知书引用下列对比文献（其编号在今后的审查过程中继续沿用）

编号	文件号或名称	公开日期（或抵触申请的申请日）
1	CN 1299478A	20010613

6. 审查的结论性意见：
   关于说明书：
   ☐申请的内容属于专利法第 5 条规定的不授予专利权的范围。
   ☐说明书不符合专利法第 26 条第 3 款的规定。
   ☐说明书不符合专利法第 33 条的规定。
   ☐说明书的撰写不符合专利法实施细则第 17 条的规定。
   ☐_____
   关于权利要求书：
   ☐权利要求_____不符合专利法第 2 条第 2 款的规定。
   ☐权利要求_____不符合专利法第 9 条第 1 款的规定。
   ☒权利要求 1、4、7 不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
   ☒权利要求 2-3、5-6、8-11、13-19 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
   ☐权利要求_____不具备专利法第 22 条第 4 款规定的实用性。

中华人民共和国国家知识产权局 专利审查协作

☐权利要求_____属于专利法第 25 条规定的不授予专利权的范围。
☒权利要求 8-9、16-17 不符合专利法第 26 条第 4 款的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法第 31 条第 1 款的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法第 33 条的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法实施细则第 19 条的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法实施细则第 20 条的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法实施细则第 21 条的规定。
☐权利要求_____不符合专利法实施细则第 22 条的规定。
☐_____

☐申请不符合专利法第 26 条第 5 款或者实施细则第 26 条的规定。
☐申请不符合专利法第 20 条第 1 款的规定。
☐分案申请不符合专利法实施细则第 43 条第 1 款的规定。
上述结论性意见的具体分析见本通知书的正文部分。

7. 基于上述结论性意见，审查员认为：
☐申请人应当按照通知书正文部分提出的要求，对申请文件进行修改。
☒申请人应当在意见陈述书中论述其专利申请可以被授予专利权的理由，并对通知书正文部分中指出的不符合规定之处进行修改，否则将不能授予专利权。
☐专利申请中没有可以被授予专利权的实质性内容，如果申请人没有陈述理由或者陈述理由不充分，其申请将被驳回。
☐_____

8. 申请人应注意下列事项：
（1）根据专利法第 37 条的规定，申请人应当在收到本通知书之日起的 4 个月内陈述意见，如果申请人无正当理由逾期不答复，其申请将被视为撤回。
（2）申请人对其申请的修改应当符合专利法第 33 条的规定，不得超出原说明书和权利要求书记载的范围，同时申请人对专利申请文件进行的修改应当符合专利法实施细则第 51 条第 3 款的规定，按照本通知书的要求进行修改。
（3）申请人的意见陈述书和／或修改文本应当邮寄或递交国家知识产权局专利局受理处，凡未邮寄或递交给受理处的文件不具备法律效力。
（4）未经预约，申请人和／或代理人不得前来国家知识产权局与审查员举行会晤。

9. 本通知书正文部分共有 3 页，并附有下列附件：
☐引用的对比文件的复印件共_____份_____页。
☐_____

审查员：阎赛　　联系电话：010-82245133　　审查部门：专利审查协作中心

纸件申请，回函请寄：100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号　国家知识产权局专利局受理处收
电子申请，应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外，以纸件等其他形式提交的文件视为未提交。

第一次审查意见通知书

（进入国家阶段的PCT申请）

申请号:2006800191854

本发明涉及一种运行具有低权限的因特网应用程序，经审查，意见如下：

1 权利要求1、4、7不符合专利法第22条第2款的规定；权利要求2-3、5-6、8-11、13-19不符合专利法第22条第3款的规定

权利要求1请求保护一种计算机实现方法。对比文件1（CN1299478A）公开了一种保护计算机资源的方法，并具体披露了以下技术特征（参见说明书第3页第5行至第5页第25行、图1-3、权利要求1-8）：当未指定的应用程序在工作站内运行时，防止该应用程序直接访问任何资源（相当于本申请中的提供阻断机制，用于阻断因特网应用程序对在器上执行所述因特网应用程序的客户端计算设备的已定义空间的访问）；参考图1，应用1是打开文件输入/输出请求，这一请求被传递到输入/输出管理器，过滤器分析请求以确定它是否允许，如果是允许的，它就被允许继续进行到输入/输出管理器，它处理对磁盘的请求（相当于本申请中的定义至少一个所述因特网应用程序将在其中写入和读取数据的封锁区域）。由此可见，对比文件1已经公开了权利要求1的所有技术特征，它们属于相同的技术领域，使用了相同的技术手段，解决了相同的技术问题，达到了相同的技术效果。因此，权利要求1所保护的技术方案不符合专利法第22条第2款的规定的新颖性。

权利要求2引用权利要求1，但是已定义空间包括所述客户端计算设备的管理空间和用户空间是本领域技术人员在定义空间时的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求1不具备新颖性时，权利要求2不具备创造性。

权利要求3引用权利要求1，但是阻断机制独立于用户的方式来阻断用户也是本领域技术人员在设计阻断方式时的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求1不具备新颖性时，权利要求3不具备创造性。

权利要求4引用权利要求1，但是其附加技术特征也被对比文件1公开了（参见说明书第3页第5行至第5页第25行、图1-3、权利要求1-8）：保护工作站以防止未经指定的应用程序对计算机资源恶意使用的代理，确定未经指定的应用程序直接生成的请求是否是允许的，如果确定是不允许的，那么防止请求被处理，否则就允许其被处理。因此，在其引用的权利要求1不具备新颖性时，权利要求4也不具备新颖性。

权利要求5引用权利要求4，但是代理人机制包括单独的代理人对象，单独的代理人对象的每一个都与一个不同的已定义空间相关联也是本领域技术人员在代理访问时容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求4不具备新颖性时，权利要求5不具备创造性。

权利要求6引用权利要求5，但是已定义空间包括所述客户端计算设备的管理空间和用户空间是本领域技术人员在定义空间时的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求5不具备创造性时，权利要求6也不具备创造性。

权利要求7引用权利要求4，但是其附加技术特征也被对比文件1公开了（参见说明书第3页第5行至第5页第25行、图1-3、权利要求1-8）：保护工作站以防止未经指定的应用程序对计算机资源恶意使用的代理，确定未经指定的应用程序直接生成的请求是否是允许的，如果确

定是不允许的，那么防止请求被处理，否则就允许其被处理。因此，在其引用的权利要求 4 不具备新颖性时，权利要求 7 也不具备新颖性。

权利要求 8、9 均直接引用权利要求 1，但是通过用户相关联的令牌或通过与用户相关联的令牌上设置完整性级别来达到阻断机制都是本领域技术人员在设置阻断方式时容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性时，权利要求 8、9 均不具备创造性。

权利要求 10 引用权利要求 1，但是使用垫层把到已定义空间的访问重定向到封锁区域也是本领域技术人员在阻断访问时容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性时，权利要求 10 不具备创造性。

权利要求 11 引用权利要求 1，但是因特网应用程序包括 web 浏览器应用程序也是本领域技术人员容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性时，权利要求 11 不具备创造性。

权利要求 13 请求保护一种计算机实现方法。对比文件 1（CN1299478A）公开了一种保护计算机资源的方法，并具体披露了以下技术特征（参见说明书第 3 页第 5 行至第 5 页第 25 行、图 1-3、权利要求 1-8）：当未指定的应用程序在工作站内运行时，防止该应用程序直接访问任何资源（相当于本申请中的提供阻断机制，用于阻断因特网应用程序对在器上执行所述因特网应用程序的客户端计算设备的访问）；参考图 1，应用 1 是打开文件输入/输出请求，这一请求被传递到输入/输出管理器，过滤器分析请求以确定它是否允许，如果是允许的，它就被允许继续进行到输入/输出管理器，它处理对磁盘的请求（相当于本申请中的定义至少一个所述因特网应用程序将在其中写入和读取数据的封锁区域）。保护工作站以防止未经指定的应用程序对计算机资源恶意使用的代理（相当于本申请中的代理人），确定未经指定的应用程序直接生成的请求是否是允许的，如果确定是不允许的，那么防止请求被处理，否则就允许其被处理。

权利要求 13 与对比文件 1 的区别在于：权利要求 13 的阻断机制是基于令牌的，访问包括管理和用户空间的访问，代理人包括管理代理人和用户空间代理人。基于上述区别，本发明实际解决的技术问题是如何定义访问对象，以及对管理空间和用户空间分开管理。但是，对本领域技术人员来说用令牌来阻断用户访问，以及将空间定义为管理空间和用户空间是容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段，而对管理空间和用户空间分别进行管理也是本领域技术人员容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在对比文件 1 的基础上结合本领域的常用技术手段得到权利要求 13 所要保护的技术方案对本领域技术人员来说是显而易见的，权利要求 13 不具有突出的实质性特点和显著的进步，不具备创造性。

权利要求 14 引用权利要求 13，但是其附加技术特征也被对比文件 1 公开了（参见说明书第 3 页第 5 行至第 5 页第 25 行、图 1-3、权利要求 1-8）：保护工作站以防止未经指定的应用程序对计算机资源恶意使用的代理，确定未经指定的应用程序直接生成的请求是否是允许的，如果确定是不允许的，那么防止请求被处理，否则就允许其被处理。因此，在其引用的权利要求 13 不具备创造性时，权利要求 14 也不具备创造性。

权利要求 15 引用权利要求 14，但是代理人提醒管理用户输入管理证书以访问管理空间也是本领域技术人员在资源管理时的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 14 不具备创造性时，权利要求 15 也不具备创造性。

权利要求 16 引用权利 13，但是在用户关联的令牌中移除特权，以及添加对所述用户空间的访问限制是本领域技术人员在限制用户访问时的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 13 不具备创造性时，权利要求 16 也不具备创造性。

权利要求 17 引用权利要求 16，但是添加限制包括从所述令牌中移除用户名；以及定义至少一个封锁区域时通过用组名替代所述被移除的用户名来执行，其中所述组名将所述至少一个封锁区域指定为用于所述组名各成员的读/写访问的唯一区域也是本领域技术人员容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 16 不具备创造性时，权利要求 17 也不具备创造性。

权利要求 18 引用权利要求 13，但是在关联令牌上设置完整性级别来提供阻断也是本领域技术人员容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 13 不具备创造性时，权利要求 18 也不具备创造性。

权利要求 19 引用权利要求 13，但是因特网应用程序包括 web 浏览器应用程序也是本领域技术人员容易想到的，属于本领域的常用技术手段。因此，在其引用的权利要求 13 不具备新颖性时，权利要求 19 不具备创造性。

2 权利要求 8-9、16-17 不符合专利法第 26 条第 4 款的规定
权利要求 8 中的“所述动作”引用无基础；
同理，权利要求 9、16-17 的“所述动作”均引用无基础；
因此，权利要求 8-9、16-17 的保护范围不清楚，不符合专利法第 26 条第 4 款的规定。

基于上述理由，本申请按照目前的文本还不能被授予专利权。如果申请人按照本通知书提出的审查意见对申请文件进行修改，克服所存在的缺陷，则本申请可望被授予专利权。对申请文件的修改应当符合专利法第三十三条的规定，不得超出原说明书和权利要求书记载的范围。

审查员姓名：阎赛
审查员代码：199613

纸件申请，回函请寄：100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局专利局受理处收。
电子申请，应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外，以纸件等其他形式提交的文件视为未提交。